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#### TUERNAY, AUGUST 25, 1898

WILLIAM McKINLEY, Of the United States. For Vice-President. GARRETT A. HOBART, Of New Jersey

Republican State Ticket.

Por Secretary of State. CHARLES KINNEY, of Scioto Co.

or Judge of the Supreme Court, MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS, of Fayette Co For Food and Dairy Commissioner, JOSEPH E. BLACKBURN, of Belmont Co

For Member Board of Public Works, FRANK A. HUFFMAN, of Van Wert Co. For Circuit Judge, HIRAM L. SIBLEY, of Washington Co.

For Common Pleas Judge, JOSEPH M. WOOD, of Athens Co. Congressional Ticket.

For Congress, 15th District, H. C. VAN VOORHIS, of Muskingum Co.

ounty Ticket.

For Probate Judge, D. R. ROOD, of Belpre. For Sheriff, JOHN S. MCCALLISTER, Fourth Ward.

For Auditor, W. A. PATTERSON, of Waterford

For Recorder,
JOHN W. ATHEY, Marietta Towns p.
For Commissioner,
JOHN RANDOLPH, Wesley Township.
For Infirmary Director,
WM. SCHNAUFFER, Newport Township.

The Republican Party stands for honest money and the chance to earn it by honest toil. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

#### A POLITICAL PAPER.

And a Good One, Written by Dr. M. V. Hardy of Marietta (Installment No. 2)

We have talked about the prosperity of our people while working under laws enacted by the republican party, and now we will investigate the other side. candidly, honestly and fairly.

Since 1892 we have been trying to live under a democratic administration, and our history records the fact that it has been a time of general panic, waste of energy and loss to our people, which is without a parallel in the history of cause and remove it as soon as possible.

Now for the unvarnished facts in the case. The business of our country had been done from a settled policy for many years, and any man of good sense knows that a change from such a policy must for a time, at least, embarrass business. If such policy was bad, then a change would be advantageous, but such was not the case, because we were prosperous, and prosperity never obtains under bad or dam-

aging influences. It is said that the American people are always looking after a "humbug", but I, for one, do not believe it. We perhaps fail sometimes to give as careful investigation to some matters as the nature of the cases may demand, but I think we all mean for the best.

The time came to hand for the nomination of candidates for President of our nation and in 1892 our democratic friends convened at Chicago. There they denounced everything as wrong which had been done by the republican party, and that our country would soon be ruined beyond redemption if the management of affairs was not wrested from their hands.

They branded the McKinley tariff law as worse than robbery, that it was accumulating a surplus that was a most dangerous thing for our nation, moreover, it was unconstitutional, and, that if the people would accord them the power, they would very quickly destroy that McKinley law, empty that treasury of its surplus and give to our people a free trade policy, then, and only then, would we really know what was the true meaning of the word prosperity. The thing we already had was nothing to it. They promised our people that our commerce should extend to the uttermost parts of the earth ; that in ignorance of the rule of court etiour industries should be much more active; that our labor should be in greater demand and at much higher wages; capital should be employed at better profit ; the farmer should have a much greater demand for his products and at more remunerative prices; and, all in all, that new vigor should be infused into all of our enterprises, the result of which would be untold prosperity, the like of which was never experienced by the people of any country

This was all very fine and fascinating and their silvery tongued orators proclaimed it all over the nation, from Maine to California and from the shores tions of the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. Campaign literature was in abundance and in this same strain.

Election time finally arrived and a democratic administration was the result, and you know what followed.

As soon as it was generally known

branches of the goverment were to be democratic, a general business stam-pede ensued. The sudden change which it was known would take place, caused the capitalist to fear investment for the reason that he might lose all, and the manufacturer was afraid to venture for the same reason.

The President was inaugurated and congress convened; then, very quickly, the McKinley law was made void, and the emptying of the treasury began. These two promises were very promptly fulfilled, but the rest-well, you know the carriers unless the carrier the rest. They are still in contemplation.

After destroying the McKinley law they got down to business in anticipation of enacting a law to take its place in obtaining revenue, but which would not rob the people.

The imperiled industries of the country watched and waited for many long months for a settlement of the important question. They became tired of uncertainties and wanted to know the

After a long while the law known as the Wilson law was enacted; but, be it said to the honor of some of their own party, it was not in perfect harmony-President Cleveland "christened" it as the child of perfidy and dishonor, and I guess he was about right, as it was a notorious thing.

It was a perfect failure in the purpose for which it was enacted, if that purpose was to obtain revenue ONLY. It so far failed to bring in revenue sufficient to meet the necessary expenditures in operating our government, that the deficit thus far is near \$200,000,000. and the end is not yet and will not be until a change is made. The breach broadens day by day.

President for selling bonds in order to sum. make good the deficit and keep our government's credit from going to pro-

President Cleveland did the only thing he could do, as there are but two ways to obtain revenue, one of which is to sell bonds, and the other by tariff. As no agreement could be made by which the tariff laws could be adjusted to the government's needs, there was nothing left for the president to do but to mortgage the government's future, in time of peace, too, to keep up its credit.

This is democratic financiering, of a the best they had in store.

Voter, note these facts : while working under the McKinley tariff, republican law, we paid off \$236,000,000 of our debt, besides paying the running expenses of our government, and under the democratic Wilson law our debt has been increased near \$200,000,000. Which is the better policy?

We are not done with that Wilson our nation. Everybody feels it, and it law. It savored some of sectionalism, is everybody's duty to look after the but possibly this is only in our imagination. The black eye it gave to our wool industry will not be any material

benefit to our flock-master. (Continued to-morrow.)

Serving Men Disappearing.

Parisians are giving up keeping men servants. For the sake of economy male domestics are everywhere being replaced by female. It was the clubs that first set the example by dismissing cordons bleus. Now the tendency is an act of bad faith, therefore, to permit gaining ground in all directions. Peo- them to depreciate."—John G. Carlisle. ple are banishing their butlers, keeping parlor maids where they used to keep footmen, and paying off their valets The last straw has come to break the camel's back. The financial proposals of the new government include a tax on man servants. The cruelest cut of all in the new law, lackeys are to be scheduled along with carriage horses, as if they were a kind of cattle. The domestic servants' syndicate is agitating against the threatened legislation.

A Perfect Fit Needed.

A well-known club woman the other day went to her dressmaker to order a gown. The woman asked at once: "Shall you wear it at club meetings?" The reply was in the affirmative. "And to make speeches in?" was the next question. Again she said yes. "Then I must have it trimmed accordingly. said the dressmaker. "It will be eyed closely and for long periods of time at once by women at leisure to observe. Such a gown must be absolutely per-

Li Hung Chang's Pipe.

The Brussels correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle says that an amusing incident occurred at the royal dinner given to Li Hung Chang the other evening. After passing into the state drawing-room at the conclusion of dinner, the Chinese envoy, apparently quette which strictly forbids smoking in the state apartments, pulled out a long pipe, which, duly filled and lighted by his secretary, was returned to the owner, who began drawing it with evident satisfaction to himself. King Leopold, with kindly tact, had ciga-rettes thereupon passed round, and in a few minutes the whole company were

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacca for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other pressys." sician's prescriptions or other prepara-

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottles Free at W. H. Styer's Drug Store

WHY SILVER IS CHEAP.

Suffering the Penalty Which Fol-

In a reply to the public statement which ex-Secretary Whitney recently put forth, ex-Governor Boies reiterates the preposterous fallacy that the depreciation of silver is due to the !'crime of '78," and demands that the "law shall be made to restore to the people of this union what the law has taken away from them." Let us see just how much the law has had to do with the fall in the price of the white metal.

From 1792 to 1872, inclusive, a period of 80 years, the total silver product of this country was \$154,150,000. From 1873 to 1894, inclusive, a period of only 22 years, the silver product reached the stupendous total of \$1,042,699,000. During the former period the average annual real readers than \$2,000,000. nual product was less than \$2,000,000. From 1792 to 1860 it was less than \$25,-000. During the period of 1873-94 the average annual product was over \$50,-

alone we produced more silver than during the whole 80 years of the existence of this republic prior to 1873. In 1872 the total silver product of the entire globe, the United States included. was about \$80,000,000. In 1892 the silver product of this country alone was millions greater than that of the entire world 20 years earlier. On the other hand, the gold output of the United States was practically the same in 1894 that it was in 1873. Between 1859 and 1892 the domestic silver output leaped from \$12,000,000 to \$52,000,000 per an-

More significant still is the change which the commercial value of the white metal has undergone. In 1873 the market ratio of gold to silver was 1 to 16.92. In the face of this single fact, what nonsense it is to assert that the free coinage of silver maintained the value of that metal. In 1873 less than 300,000 silver dollars were turned out of the Federal mints. An ounce of silver in 1873 was worth \$1.30. Today it is worth about 86 cents. The bullion value of a silver dollar in 1873 was This has caused unjust censure of the \$1,0004. Today it is about half that

The only law concerned in the de-preciation of silver is the economic law of supply and demand. Silver, like any other commodity, is suffering the penalty which universally follows overproduction, and no flat of government can make the result otherwise.-New York Commercial-Advertiser.

What Free Silver Coinage Would Do. "In case free coinage of silver should be established in this country I presume insurance companies and all other institutions would continue to make their payments by checks and drafts on banks as heretofore; in my opinion the whole volume of our currency would sink at once to the silver basis, and poor quality, to be sure, but doubtless these checks and drafts would be paid in silver dollars or their equivalent, instead of gold or its equivalent, as is now the case.

"I presume no one supposes for a moment that it would be the duty of the government to attempt to keep the standard silver dollar, coined free for private individuals and corporations, eqal in value to a gold dollar; or, in other words, that it would be the duty of the government to attempt, under a system of free coinage, to maintain the parity of the two metals. The dollars would be coined on private account and delivered to private individuals and corparations as their own property, the government having no interest whatever in them, and being, therefore, under no obligation to sustain them by guaranteeing their value.

"Under our existing system all silver dollars are coined on account of the government, and are issued by the government in payment of its expenditures their men cooks and engaging women and other obligations, and it would be

New Treasury Publications. Secretary Carlisle has rendered the people an important service in ordering certain special publications peculiarly timely and helpful.

One of these is "A Compilation of the Principal Laws of the United States Re-lating to Loans and Currency." Another gives the laws applying to coinage in the United States from 1792

to the present time.

A third is Circular No. 123, treasury department, "Information Respecting United States Bonds, Paper Currency, Coin, Production of Precious Metals," The data are carried down to July

These publications are inestimable as contributions to current discussion. Each presents the texts of the laws and the official figures without comment. They are in themselves a complete library of reference on the currency question. They are well printed, in

good clear type and of convenient size for the people.

In publishing these at this time Secre-tary Carlisle has shown his confidence in American intelligence and integrity.

Sound Money and Prices.

A presidential candidate on the stump ought to have his statements accurate. At Newton Mr. Bryan said: "If we have a gold standard prices will go

Effect was given to the gold standard by the resumption of specie (gold) payments in 1879. The average export price of wheat in that year was \$1.07. In 1880 it was \$1.25; in 1881, \$1.11; in 1882, \$1.19; in 1883, \$1.13; in 1884, \$1.07. In 1879 the export price of cotton was (without fractions) 9 cents. In the six years following it ranged from 10 to 11. It was 10 again in 1890 and 1801. just as wheat was \$1.03 again in 1890 and 1891. just as wheat was \$1.03 again in 1892. The export price of butter was 5 cents higher in 1894 than in 1879, and that of cheese nearly 1 cent higher. Wages also steadily advanced after the gold resumption in 1879, and the country prospered. — New York World (Dem.)

What Would He Say Now? If Blaine opposed free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 in 1878 because the silver in a dollar was then worth only 62 cents, what would he say now when it is worth but 53 cents?

Worth Its Weight In Silver. As an object lesson the Mexican dollar is going to be worth its full fifty cents this campaign. — Indianapolis

#### WRIGHT RESIGNS

Pennsylvania Democratic Chairman Opposes Dryan.

HE TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION

And In So Doing Uses Very Emphatic Language-Cause For Alarm When a Party Is Suddenly Turned From Its Well-Settled Convictions to Views Dismetrically Their Opposite-The Danger That Menaces the Republic.

Robert E. Wright, chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic state commit tee, in sending in his resignation, uses the following emphatic language concerning the platform of the Democratic party adopted at Chicago:

"Abandoning the sound money doctrines always upheld by our party, this platform proposes to flood the country with a debased silver currency and compel its circulation at double its in-trinsic value. For the first time in the history of civilized countries it is intended that silver shall be freely coined into money without limit as to quantity and without reference to its intrinsic

"It is apparent, on the contrary, that they have but subordinated their own convictions to the decree of the Chicago convention. In this submission to that decree I for one can not join. It was brought about by un-Democratic influences and gives expression to doctrines not only subversive of all that Democracy has taught on the subject, but which I believe will bring dishonor upon the country, incalculable harm to its people and disaster to our party.

"I conceive that the most dangerou "I conceive that the most dangerous demonstration of the past month is to be found in the apparent ease with which a great political party has been sudden-ly turned from its well settled convic-tions to views diametrically their oppo-site, for no other reason than because an accidental and temporary majority in a party convention has so ordered.

"The best and safest system of banking and of paper money the world has ever seen is to be stricken down to be ever seen is to be stricken down to be replaced by the worst that the ingenuity of man has ever devised. In 1892 a na-tional Democratic convention, at the dictation of the south and extreme west, declared in favor of the freest possible issue of banking currency, and in 1896, at the behest of the same sections, it declares against all such issues.

"Then we declared that our gold and silver coin metals must be of equal in-trinsic value, and that the parity of all issues must be maintained; now we denounce intrinsic equality and make parity of value impossible."

Our Silver Money.

In order to set at rest a number of erroneous ideas as to the coinage and legal tender quality of the silver coins of the United States the following table is published:

Signatural Coinage com-

Standard weight, grains.

Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has cured hundreds of cases of deafness that were supposed to be incurable. It never fails to cure earache.

A dose of Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry brings immediate relief in all cases of cramping pains of the stomach or bowels. It is nature's spe-cific for summer complaint in all its

"For three years I suffered from Salt Rheum. It covered my hands to such an extent that I could not wash them. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me." Libbie Young, Popes Mills, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

No need to scratch your life away. Doan's Contment brings instant relief in all cases of Itching Piles, Pin Worms, Eczema, Ringworms, Hives or other itchness of the skin. Get it from your

FEMALE REGULATOR.

IT IS A SUPERB TONIG and exerts a wonderful influence in driving through the proper channel all impurities. Health and strength are guaranteed to result from its use.

My wife was bedridden for eighteen months, after using BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGU-LATOR for two months, is getting well.— J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. Bold by all Druggiets at \$1.00 per bottle.

## FACTSI

It costs money to run a business. The house that does the MOST business on the LEAST EXPENSE can sell the cheapest.

Our store-room and stock are nearly double other houses, while our rents and advertising costs us little over half. We buy our goods in LARGE LOTS for CASH getting LOWEST prices and LARGEST discounts, and we have an established trade to take them. Therefore we can afford to, have done, do, and will continue to sell BETTER goods for the price than ANY OTHER HOUSE can. Our Fall Stock is now nearly all in. Consult your own interest by seeing us before buying.

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tention given to serving partiesreceptions, weddings or public din-JACOB PFAFF.

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PRICE \$1.50. The filtering medium used in this filter is

a natural stone tube. The capacity of the No. 1 filter is about three gallons per hour. The construction is very simple. The stone is secured to the base by a rod passing through it, giving it strength and stability. This strengthening her system by obviates the use of cement and makes the stone easily interchangeable. This filter is made to screw on any # hose bibb. The case is made of bronze, highly polished and nickel-plated.

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